



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 15 No. 9

MAY 1953

F A R M • S C H O O L • H O M E





FROM SICKLE AND SCYTHE TO FORAGE HARVESTER

For five thousand years the sickle and scythe were used to harvest both hay and grain. Commencing in the 1820's, a series of inventions produced the reciprocating blade and flexible cutting bar and the spring tooth rake. By 1865, mechanical cutting of hay predominated. However, the pitch fork remained the most universally used tool.

The hay fork and carrier, mechanical hay loader, ensilage cutter and silo, steam power hay press, sweep and buck rakes and the wood-frame side-delivery rake appeared in the order given by the end of the century.

In 1932, the pick-up baler met ready

acceptance. By 1936, another significant milestone was reached with the introduction of the forage harvester. Mechanical unloading, which followed, marked the turning point in the acceptance of grass silage.

Against the background of years of struggle for survival, the transformation from the hand tool era to the age of horsepower and finally to today's mechanical power constitutes a miracle in the annals of human history.

In providing scores of petroleum products in daily use on modern farms, Imperial Oil is proud to be associated with this phase of progress in agriculture.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Farm Division

Efficiency In Agriculture

Agriculture has, perhaps, made more progress within the last ten years than in the previous fifty years.

Farming methods and management practices have undergone a revolution. We are no longer dependent upon the horse as a means of motive power for our machinery. It has been displaced by electric power and the internal combustion engine.

Where once in the not so long ago we heard the voice of the farmer urging and guiding his horses in their workaday tasks we now hear the dull roar of the gasoline tractor as it crosses and recrosses our fields, or the steady whine of the electric motor as it goes impersonally about its allotted task.

To keep pace with these changes in motive power and farming methods, we have changed our machinery. The emphasis is upon less, but more expensive labor-saving machinery; for instance, the combination corn cutter and forage harvester, the small farm combine or the automatic barn cleaner carrying the manure directly into the spreader. These are displacing the binder, the corn harvester, the threshing outfit with its high labour cost and the successive handling of manure from barn to yard to field.

At the college level, agricultural scientists are providing us with seed that will germinate quicker, more surely and under more adverse conditions than heretofore. They are providing us with ways of bringing our livestock to market weight faster and in better condition.

All this represents progress, at least in a material sense. It removes some of our problems, for instance, by decreasing the need for manpower on the farm, it increases the reserves upon which our growing industrial plant can draw thereby helping to build a more diversified economy. In addition it provides a larger domestic market for increasing amounts of agricultural produce. But don't let us think that this

progress brings no problems with it, for nothing could be further from the truth.

Let's take a look at some of them. Where once the farmer grew feed for his draught animals, he now goes into the market to buy oil, grease, gasoline and spare parts. Like his urban counterpart he buys tomatoes and fruit during the winter months. This is all to the good because it has raised living standards, but it has made farmers more dependent upon the market price, upon the price they pay for the things they buy and the price they receive for the things they sell than ever before.

The new farming is a commercial enterprise, and to succeed it has to show a profit. The old idea of farming as a "way of life" has no place on the commercial farm where such notions are best forgotten.

To keep this increased living standard is the big problem today when falling or stable prices and a slowly rising cost structure are narrowing the gap between income and outgo. We must keep the gap from closing, and one possible solution lies in the field of cost reduction through better management and increased efficiency. This would seem to offer a more acceptable solution than agitation for price rises which would tend to draw the wrath of consumer interests upon agriculture.

It is in an effort to meet this problem that Farm Day 1953 at Macdonald College is stressing the positive solution of greater efficiency through cost reduction.

Our Cover Picture

The spring scene on our cover this month was photographed on the Ottawa River near Macdonald College by our well-known nature photographer, Walter Whitehead.

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Subscription rate \$1.00 for 3 years. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Women In Home And Industry

by Helen Neilson



Bending over a hot stove isn't what it used to be "in the good old days."

IN ancient days women spent all their early years training for the very specialized job of running a household, but today thanks to modern science the same basic principles can be taught more efficiently and in a much shorter time.

Let's take a stroll through the School of Household Science at Macdonald College where the girls can study home management as part of their regular university course.

The course is made up of a series of formal lectures which includes everything from how to buy a home to what is the best vacuum cleaner on the market. But it's not limited to theory alone. Students spend three weeks living in a modern home on the campus called the Walter M. Stewart House, which becomes their temporary headquarters. Here they practise how to work efficiently using modern equipment and tested methods of procedure. It is not all work and no play though as the pictures show.

Five students live in the house at one time. They take turns in rotating through the following jobs; manager, cook, assistant cook, housekeeper and waiter. The manager is not only responsible for the performance of her staff during her three-day term of duty but she must also do all the shopping for the group and live within a budget. Worrying about how to make ends meet is one aspect of home management that has changed very little over the centuries!

If any of the students plan to work after marriage as well as run a household as so many modern women are doing, this practical approach to household management gives them a good idea of what is involved, in addition,

In this modern age a women's place may not always be in the home, but it still plays an important part in her life. In this article we are told how the School of Household Science graduates girls fitted to take their part in the home as well as industry.

of course, they must attend all their lectures as well as keep up with their studies while in the house. It is difficult, sometimes, to find enough energy to write up a chemistry assignment and bake a batch of cookies at the end of a busy day.

Learning to be a Hostess

In learning how to be a good hostess the students discover that both a formal dinner and an after-skating party require a lot of planning. Suitable entertainment must be provided at a mixed party so that all the guests will have an equally enjoyable time, whether they are naturally shy or sociable. Children's parties too are very popular type of entertainment and there are lots of small fry on the campus from every age group all eager for an invitation, and occasionally a gate crasher will turn up in the form of a younger brother or sister who refuses to be left out!

Most of the students enrolled in the four year degree course in Household Science will become dietitians or home economics teachers. The dietitians will be concerned with feeding hundreds, perhaps thousands of people. The basic principles of producing good food, however, apply equally to families of five or groups of five hundred.

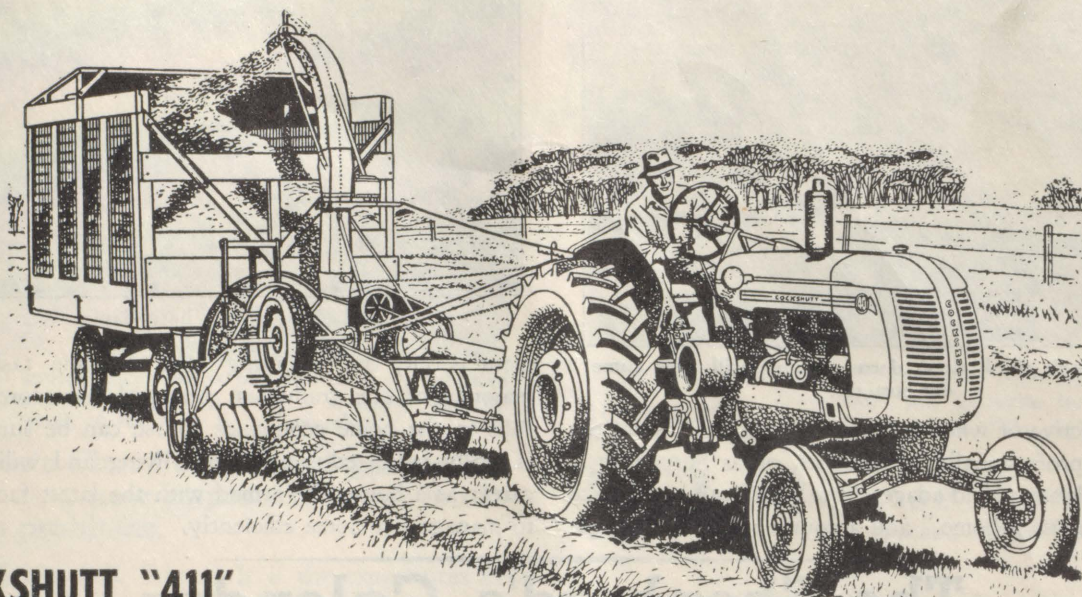
Good housekeeping practices must be learned from the ground up and the same standards of cleanliness must exist in an institution as in a home, for after all the home is really the pilot plant from which all our public services have grown. And so home management will always remain an important part of every course in home econo-



There's plenty of fun about going to college too.

MAY 1953

COCKSHUTT ENGINEERING HELPS CUT HAY HARVESTING COSTS TO THE BONE!



COCKSHUTT "411" FORAGE HARVESTER

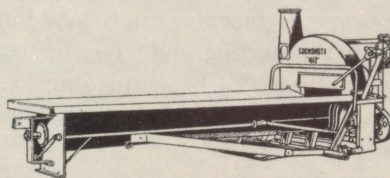
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Gosh, I don't think these darn accounts will ever come out straight.

mics irrespective of whether the graduates plan to use the knowledge professionally in dietetics, or as housewives.

To paraphrase an old adage, "it takes a heap of practice to make a house a home," and a course in home manage-



Rest after a hard day.

ment is only the beginning of a lifetime task for the majority of our graduates. Any girl, therefore, who enrolls in the home economics course can be sure that she is really being educated for a living and will start her career as a housewife armed with the latest facts on how to manage her home efficiently.

The Shepherd's Calendar

by W. H. Hough and S. B. Williams

JUNE

SPRAY or dip all sheep soon after shearing for control of external parasites. Use 4 pounds of 50 percent wettable D.D.T. powder per 100 gallons of water. If dipping, be certain the animal is completely immersed for a few seconds. If spraying, use high pressure and a 3 or 4 nozzle spraying broom. Soak all sheep thoroughly.

Plan the storage of hay in the barn. Arrange the storage so that your best legume hay can be saved until March and April when the nursing and pregnant ewes need a better quality roughage. Each mature sheep will require 700 to 800 pounds of hay and 85 pounds of bedding for the winter housing period.

Be on the lookout for scours, sore eyes and sore feet. Scours may be treated by moving sheep to less succulent pasture, or by giving a tablespoon of castor oil to each affected animal. If the feces-soiled breeches of scouring lambs become maggot infested, the application of a mixture of linseed oil 45 parts (by measure, not weight), benzine 40 parts, oil of pine tar 10 parts and carbolic acid 5 parts, will kill the maggots. Sore eyes will usually respond to daily treatment with a mild argyrol solution. Sore feet can be treated by paring the feet and dressing them with a mixture of pine tar and copper sulphate. It is well to keep affected or suspected animals from areas around creeks, ponds or watering troughs.

Do not hesitate to call a veterinarian to treat any infection which does not readily respond to home remedies.

Rotate pastures. Sheep have a strong preference for



Spray or dip all sheep.

short, young pasture. Every two or three weeks move the sheep to a new pasture. This will make for better utilization of pasture, will help to control weeds and will tend to reduce internal parasites.

Folk School – Learning by Doing

by Jas. T. Davidson



The small group discussion is one of the more effective methods for problem solving. Here it is being used by some of the Folk School members.

Quebec's First Folk School proves its value as a new approach to our leadership problems.

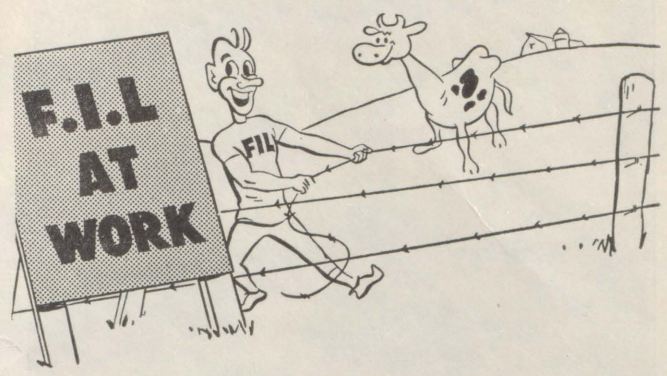
WHAT is a Folk School? It is the experiences of a group of people living and learning together. The participants develop confidence in themselves, gain new knowledge and experience, and deepen their understanding of the community and its problems.

Twelve people attended Quebec's first Folk School held at Pine Lodge in Pontiac County. The group was encouraged to live in and leave daily routine behind them for a five day period.

Now what happens to people who live this experience? According to the Folk School participants they learned a wide variety of leadership skills. They found out the necessity of planning meetings to get results. Through their daily program they gained in self-confidence. A feeling of fellowship and friendliness sparked group enthusiasm even when routine jobs were to be done. Out of these facts grew the feeling that what was happening at Folk School would help the community and its organizations.



The Folk School members joined up with the Pontiac County Farm Forum executive for this picture.



... BUILDING FENCES

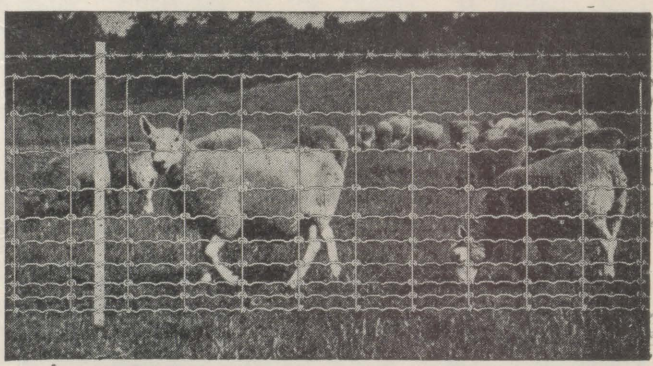
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Everyone took his turn with the chores.

Learning by Doing

Dependence on 'experts' was at a bare minimum. The purpose was to adapt the subjects discussed to the needs of the group. Full use was made of the skills and special knowledge of the group members. Through use of discussion in small groups everyone was encouraged to participate. Even the leading of sessions was shared. Everyone had a chance to act as a chairman and secretary. Each person was expected to practise organizing the group for a special purpose. When it came to cleaning up the premises, setting the table, cleaning vegetables, washing dishes and the like, the group members learned that responsibilities are best shared by all rather than being left for a few people.

Self-Confidence

The Folk School participants were quick to note that you can't be a good leader unless you have confidence in yourself. Public-speaking sessions were praised as a drastic but quick method for developing this needed confidence. Through group singing, leading as well as joining in, that



Preparing for the Farm Forum rally. Members of the Pontiac Folk School rehearse a few songs under the leadership of Jim Davidson.

feeling of embarrassment dwindles away. And all people like to play games and do simple folk dances. Practice of these skills, as well as writing reports of the meetings, was designed to build confidence through self-expression.

Program Planning

At Pontiac Folk School the group was given the responsibility of planning the Spring Farm Forum Rally. It was also to be the Folk School Community Night. A group with a problem gets farther than one merely discussing. Each one of the participants was involved in the planning and running of this Rally. From this experience the group learned how complex a meeting really is. Through their full participation in the affair there was a new appreciation of the fact that good meetings don't just happen.

Fellowship

Unless an organization or group has this ingredient it will not function. The Folk School members came from different parts of Quebec, from Ontario and various sections of Pontiac County. But in very short order the group learned to co-operate and work together. A friendly home-like atmosphere with special privileges to none became the keynote. The participants went away convinced that this feeling of friendly co-operation is something you can develop in an organization. People really want to get along with each other. A good group leader tries to develop this feeling of sharing and fellowship. The Folk School people learned that this can be done.

Folk School is not a completed idea. It is a practical way to develop better leadership. If you really believe mature people can learn by doing and by sharing responsibility then you should try a Folk School in your area. If you organize it properly and your groups participate by sending people, you can be sure of lasting results.

Good Turnip Seed Available

High quality rutabagas (table turnips) are essential in maintaining or increasing the market for this vegetable, and the growing of top quality turnips requires starting with good seed.

There are a number of reasons for using Laurentian seed which have been sized and treated. To begin with it is economical at planting time. When planted with a precision planter, one pound seeds three to four acres. In addition, such planting eliminates thinning, thus saving much labour. This seed also produces strong healthy plants which are better able to withstand disease than plants from lower quality seed.

When it comes to the final product—the roots—there are also advantages. Good Laurentian turnip seed produces high quality roots, of uniform size. Such roots require less trimming, and there is a reduced loss from culls. Moreover, the well-coloured uniform roots of this variety are preferred by the processors and buyers.



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How Are The Diploma Boys Doing?

by Colin Muirhead

One way of finding out if a course is meeting the needs of the people who take it is to go and talk to them. In this article we got the reaction of a cross section of Macdonald College diploma students who are now farming on their own.

NUMBER 8 highway from Aylmer to Shawville winds and twists for much of its forty seven miles between the wide Ottawa river and some of the world's oldest mountains. Scientists tell us that they were there when the world began, taller and more rugged than now, for centuries of wind and water have worn and eroded them to compact rounded summits with trees clinging grimly to rock and thin soil.

As the road dips into Quyon the mountains fall back and the land opens into a pleasant rolling plain all the way to Shawville where the pavement ends, but the road goes on, wide and with a fair enough surface for all that.

It's good land, some of the best in Quebec, all clay and clay loam, but not the sticky sort that you can't get out on in a wet spring. It's mostly self draining, only occasionally is under surface drainage required and it will grow a variety of crops, tomatoes, potatoes, sweet corn, alfalfa, besides barley and oats and some farmers are going to try soybeans for the season is longer and warmer than in many other areas of the province.

It's in this country that many graduates of the Macdonald College diploma course are now farming. Take Bruce Ayerst, for example. He came up here five years ago with four to five thousand dollars in his pocket, bought 100 acres, to which he has since added 50 more, and stocked it with two one year old heifers and three calves. Sometime later he bought five cows and a bull, but all the rest of his herd, and he's going to pasture forty head this year, he raised himself.

"It was pretty tough going at first," Bruce told me, "Many times I've had to take outside work to make ends meet, but I'm getting on my feet now. I would say," he continued, "I have a 17,000 dollar investment in the farm



Here's Bruce Ayerst with his wife and son, Morley. The two children in front were visitors.

at the present time." In this day of commercial farming, however, he still feels the lack of capital. "In my type of farming," he said, "to have good buildings, stock and home requires around a 35,000 dollar investment."

Butterfat Prices Low

He ships his butterfat to the local co-op creamery in which he recently bought a share. The cows get no grain but all the hay they can eat. "At present prices of butterfat," he told me, "I figure it doesn't pay to feed grain, you're putting more money in than you get out." Instead he feeds the oats to his pigs. He has three Yorkshire sows which he crosses with a Tam boar. He says that twenty bushels of oats plus all the skim milk they will take with the addition of some potato mash finishes his hogs for market in five months.

He has a milking herd of twenty-nine Holsteins, eighteen of which will freshen this year. He figures on 300 pounds of butterfat per cow per year. Grass silage? Yes sir, he's putting in a trench silo this year and to cut down on labour requirements he's going to use a sling on his truck so he can dump the load off with no effort. "I won't even bother to spread it," he said, "but I'll make sure it's packed well with the tractor."

He's going to fence off his 15 acre woodlot this year and let it grow back in for he's cut most of the good wood during the past five years, some for sale, some for firewood and some he's had sawn into logs and stored ready for use on the house he plans to build next year.

"What about the artificial insemination unit at Kemptville?" I asked him. "Yes," he said, "I plan to get rid of my bull and use the unit next year. I figure on crossing my Holsteins with a beef breed to give me another market outlet." This is problem number two for Bruce, lack of a good market, and in this he is not alone. Except in certain specialized cases the main problem throughout this area is the search for a good market.



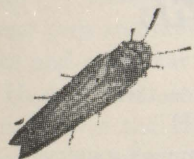
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DEECOP Dust (3% DDT-7% Copper). For blight, leafhoppers and beetles. Not dependent upon dew for its action, it can be used at any time except, of course, when raining or windy. For seed-potato crops or heavy aphid infestation, use **DEECOP Dust 5-7** (5% DDT-7% Copper).

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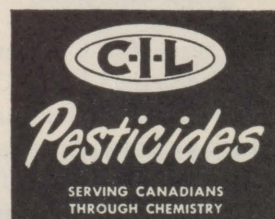
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**Potato Dusts
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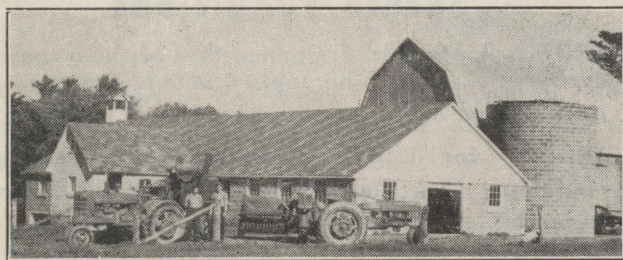
Bruce Ayerst has come a long way since he bought that first hundred acres five years ago. Another five years will see him established. And how did the Diploma course help him? "I couldn't have started without it," he frankly told me, "because it stressed good management as basic to sound farming practice."

A special market helps

Not far away, a mile or so up the road is the farm of Wyman MacKechnie and Sons. Ronald MacKechnie is another diploma graduate who felt that the course gave him a lot of good basic knowledge. "And in our business we need it," he said. "For the mainstay of our farming is the sale of stock. Our cattle," he said, "go all over the continent." And it's easy to see why when you look over their herd of 80 purebred R.O.P. Ayrshires, they're all bred to perfection.

Their cattle are well known at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto where they have won almost every award available to them. Last year in Quebec their herd was classified first. In 1948 they won the Lessnessnock Trophy and were the first dirt farmers to do so in the history of the Trophy. The cup, which stands over two feet high and is of finely worked silver, is donated every year by A. W. Montgomerie of Lessnessnock, Ochiltree, Scotland, to the owner of the best herd of dairy cattle, in this case a herd consists of four milking cows. In 1949 they won a repeat performance and in 1950 captured the Trophy for the third time and were, therefore, eligible to keep it. This indeed was a singular honour.

They retail their own milk in the nearby town of Quyon at 16 cents per quart. Here is a perfect example of a farmer controlling the product all the way to the consumer. They put up some 12,000 bales of hay last year besides doing some custom work plus filling their own silos with chopped grass silage and corn.



Here's the new Harris barn and partly completed silo.

You have to travel to the end of the pavement and turn south at Shawville to come to the trim 200 acre farm of Iverson Harris.

He has a new barn he built himself which houses his 60 head of R.O.P. tested Holsteins and his Macdonald College raised bull. "One of our troubles around here," he told me, "is our lack of a good market." I thought back to Bruce Ayerst's statement, the thing was forming a pattern. "I have to feed my cattle grain," he went on, "because I sell stock and buyers will only take the best. But I don't believe it really pays me."

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Two other big advantages of De Laval Combine Milking are the low initial cost of installation and the lower labour costs due to one man being able to milk more cows in much less time. There's no stooping or squatting . . . no carrying or pouring milk and increased herd health.

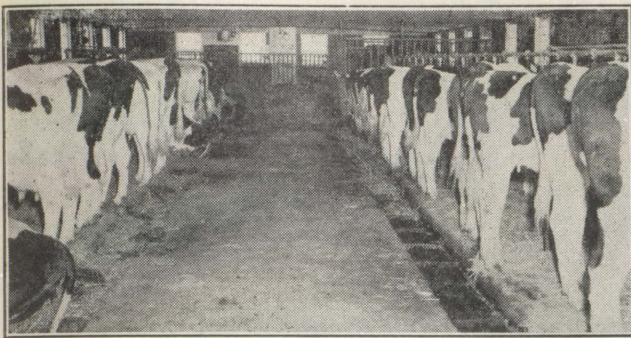
Your nearest De Laval dealer will be glad to discuss with you the superior features of De Laval Combine Milking.

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This is the inside of the barn with the stable cleaner operating on one side.

It's the unusual that makes Harris' farm interesting, however. He has no horses, "they eat you out of house and home and don't begin to pay for themselves," he said. "I run two tractors, a combine, forage harvester and baler." He admitted it sounded like an expensive layout but said it wasn't, "If I didn't have the combine," he said, "I'd need extra machines and more labour and then I'd have to have a threshing outfit and crew. As it is," he continued, "I hook a tractor to the combine and cut until the grain holder is full then I empty it into the truck and when it's full I drive it to the granary and blow it in. Of course," he said, "I need a baler with this set up but I bale all my hay and straw and do some custom work. Before I had the combine," he told me, "I used to blow the straw into a pile in the barnyard and if it wasn't all used I'd have to waste time hauling it out to the fields in the spring. This way," he concluded, "I just bale what I need and I'm cutting my labour costs to almost zero and doing a more efficient and quicker job."

Lack of Markets a Problem

This lack of markets has Harris figuring many angles, for instance, he grows six acres of Irish Cobbblers which he harvests and sells right out in the field thus doing away with any storage problem. He plants one acre each of sweet corn and tomatoes which he sells in the surrounding area and next year he's figuring on going into soybeans.

He built and installed his own stable cleaner, all he bought was the electric motor. The cleaner carries the manure straight into the spreader which is one of the largest sizes made. Here again he figures he saves time and effort. "Less trips to the field," he told me. None of the liquid in his manure is wasted either, instead of letting it run to waste or drip through spreader he's fixed up a tube to carry the liquid from the gutter down to a well on the bank side near the barn then he pumps it into a tank and spreads it on his fields.

He's working on another idea now. There's a creek running through his farm and he's going to dam it and use the water to irrigate his potatoes, tomatoes and sweet corn. "This will always assure me of a uniform crop," he told me, "and I can build the whole thing myself."

The warm spring wind was blowing the dust from the road as I turned into the driveway leading to Willard Elliot's 150 acre farm. He's a '28 grad of the diploma

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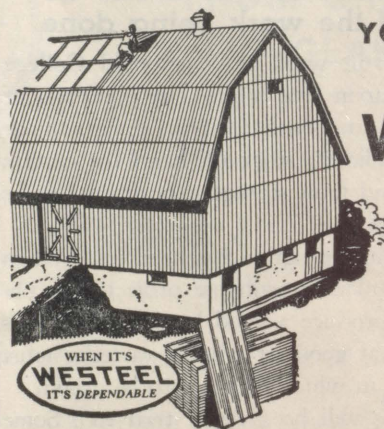


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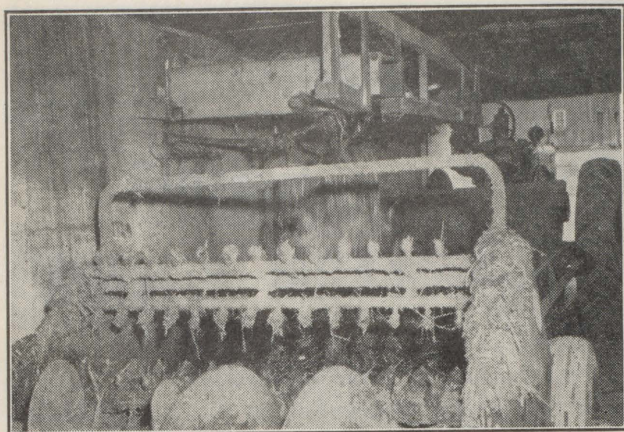
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And here it is filling the spreader under the far end of the barn.

course, but he still thinks back to the things he learned. He has a typical mixed farm, 35 head of Holsteins, he veals his calves and buys in a carload of steers every year to fatten. At present he also has two sows and 28 dual

purpose sheep. The creamery gets his butterfat and the co-op in Bristol most of his stock.

Lee Hodgins farm is ideally situated, it's actually in the town of Shawville. He sells his milk to the Pontiac dairy, so it's just a couple of blocks from the cow to the pasturizer. He has a herd of 35 Ayshires selling all the stock not needed for replacement purposes as calves. Mr. Hodgins doesn't confine his activities to farming alone, however, he's been on the Shawville council for eight years and on the school board for nine.

Here we have a cross section of farmers all ex-diploma students in a good farming area. The differences between them are mainly differences of time. Some have been farming for many years, some not so many, some are adequately capitalized, some are working toward that point but they all have one thing in common, they're thinking in terms of commercial farming, they recognize their marketing problem and are trying to work toward a solution.

Fruits Are Big Business In Quebec

by C. D. Taper

The Macdonald College orchard carries out practical work on a wide variety of tree fruits and fruit trees which puts dollars and cents in the pockets of Quebec fruit growers. This article describes some of the work being done.

EXPERIMENTAL fruit work at Macdonald College is centered mainly upon tree fruits, but plantings of strawberries, raspberries and bush fruits have been made so that there will be sufficient stock on hand for certain mulching, nutritional and fruit storage experiments to be undertaken this spring.

The strawberry breeding program has been undertaken on a small scale as a student greenhouse project. The object of this work is to produce a good local variety. It is a widely held theory that good strawberry varieties must originate in the locality in which they are to be grown.

Hardy grape varieties will be given a trial too. Some of these are being provided by the Provincial Department of Horticulture. In this line the College has already developed a hybrid which was named Macdonald.

Pears, Plums and Cherries

The College has 1,500 fruit trees planted upon 25 acres of sloping land. These trees are of various ages and include approximately 50 varieties of apples, plums, pears and cherries.

Here's a quick rundown of work that has already given results with fruit trees other than apples. Looking at sour cherries first we find that a long term project has demonstrated that the variety Montmorency is the best. Work with dessert plums has proved that Fiebing a red hybrid of fine quality, has proved the most fruitful and hardy



Crotch injury in an apple tree. This is an all too common sight on many of our orchards.

of 30 varieties planted in the orchard. A blue plum, Mount Royal, was also very successfully grown. Work with pears is still going on, ten varieties are being tested under very severe conditions in a wet clay soil. All are bearing fruit and so far have proven hardy but the work has not progressed far enough to make recommendations.

Apples too

Apples are the most important fruit crop grown in Quebec. Growers need a hardy tree which will survive the unusually severe winters which seem to occur at fif-



Nothing looks finer than an apple orchard in bloom—

teen year intervals. Large numbers of our trees were killed during the winters of 1917-18 and 1933-34, and it is reasonable to suppose that such test winters will occur again. It is necessary, therefore, that the Quebec grower be provided with a good method of developing an exceptionally hardy tree frame, and it is upon this work that the Horticulture Department of the College is engaged.

It is believed that the best way to attain this objective is to top graft our present good commercial varieties upon a hardy stem piece with which they are compatible. The

stem must have a built in tendency to form a well shaped tree plus a hardy root system.

At the College 600 trees are growing in blocks comprising three carefully designed experiments. The chief object of these experiments is to develop a hardy apple tree and to make a study of the costs involved. Sixteen combinations of rootstocks, stems and tops are being studied. Because an orchard may live and produce for a generation these investigations are long term, but the data already gathered indicates that they are highly successful and valuable to the Quebec grower.

The top working of the experimental trees was completed during 1952. Five thousand separate grafts were made, and when one considers the work involved in cutting, storing and preparing the scions used it can be seen that a lot more work and effort is required to build a top worked tree than to train a standard tree which is grafted once. Nevertheless, data already acquired strongly suggest that the increased costs involved in making a superior tree are justified.

For practical purposes the variety *Hibernal* has proven the best stem piece although it is somewhat brittle. *Malus robusta* 5 may eventually prove better than *Hibernal*



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though, for it is more vigorous and may be used for both stem and root. It is contorted and spiny but when grafted upon itself this fault seems to be brought under control. However, further investigation is felt to be necessary.

As new varieties of apples are developed, they are given a trial at the College as both standard and top worked trees. The top worked tree in all cases has proven the most winter hardy.

Orchard soil management methods are also under study. The sod and mulch system has proven to be the best method of orchard culture used. It is planned to undertake new work which will involve a study of the most satisfactory planting distances from trees grown under the grass mulch system.

Other Projects

Certain other projects have also been undertaken, for instance, the relative effects of certain fungicides were studied last year, but of those examined none appeared better than those recommended by the Provincial Department. Foliar applications of nitrogen were also made and rodent guards of five different materials were tested during the winter.



—unless it be a plum orchard.

A trouble spot developed in the orchard thought to be due to boron deficiency, although other factors may be involved. The efforts being made to solve this problem involve solution culture experiments and tissue analysis.

Few orchard problems are solved through field work alone. They usually require parallel experiments carried out under the controlled conditions of the laboratory and in this respect Macdonald College is well fitted to serve the interests of Quebec fruit growers.

One Jump Ahead

by L. C. Raymond



Seed improvement is always being carried on at the College.

THE Agronomy Department was among the first to be established when the Macdonald staff was assembled in 1906. During those early days when the ground-work was being established for a crop breeding program much attention was devoted to various cultural practices. These included times, rates and methods of seeding for most of the common field crops. Such trials are necessary for any experiment station which is being established in a relatively new area.

As time went on it became evident that with the staff and facilities available the best contribution could be made if attention were devoted almost entirely to crop breeding.

The Macdonald College Agronomy Department is engaged in the never ending job of plant breeding. Their efforts have, however, paid dividends to farmers right across Canada.

This is a most interesting phase to deal with and the department was fortunate in retaining its personnel over a long period thus providing continuity and avoiding the inevitable loss of time and perspective which is likely to occur with frequent staff changes.

Crop Breeding is a slow and tedious process. Years of work may come to nothing and the researcher has to start all over again. When success has been achieved it has been a 12 to 15 year job between when the breeding started and the final seed was placed in the hands of the farmer. The science of genetics has helped the plant breeder a lot, but the element of luck still remains in the ultimate selection chosen to multiply and distribute.

The department has been very fortunate for many of its introductions have been well received both locally and nationally.

The crops to be studied were divided up on the basis of their mode of reproduction, and three groups were formed with a separate member of the staff in charge of each. These groups were the small grains or cereals, largely self-fertilized corn and roots, widely open pollinated; and hay and pasture crops, generally open-pollinated and some of them, notably red clover, self sterile. Further restriction was necessary in each group. In the first the great majority of the effort was devoted to oats and barley

which are by far the most important grain crops in the east. In the second most work has gone into the production of a superior variety of silage corn. In the third, mangels and swedes were the two crops considered. In the fourth group out of the large number of possibilities red clover and timothy were chosen although latterly some attention has been devoted to Ladino clover and birdsfoot trefoil.

The three leading cereal crops grown in Quebec are oats, barley and wheat. The oat crop varies from thirty-five to fifty million bushels; barley from two and three quarters to four; wheat from one-third to one-half million; and rye (spring) from one-tenth to one quarter. Oats are thus by far the most important grain crop. Barley is increasing due in part to its potential yield and demand on the part of the malting industry. Wheat has receded over the years due to competition from the West. In addition from six to twelve million bushels of mixed grain are grown.

Breeding cereal grain crops for an area as large as Quebec presents many problems. Some districts are best suited by early maturing oats, others prefer later varieties. All want a strong straw, some like it long and bulky, others prefer it short.

Oats

The Cartier variety of oats is one of the oldest of our varieties still being extensively grown. It is a relatively short strawed oat, early maturing, giving a good yield of high quality, i.e. low percentage of hull. It has found its place in the warmer sections of Quebec and Ontario where, owing to its earliness, it avoids most of the droughty conditions so prevalent in the mid season.

Another early sort is Mabel with as good or better grain quality and possessing in addition resistance to leaf rust. The grain of Mabel is somewhat yellowish and the strength of straw is hardly the equal of Cartier.

The variety Roxton falls in the class of medium to late maturing, eight to ten days later than the early oats. It is a vigorous growing long-strawed variety with some resistance to stem rust and still more to leaf rust. The grain produced is of exceptionally high quality; a well grown crop will have no more than 22 percent hull. This oat is being grown widely in both Quebec and Ontario and to a lesser extent in the Maritimes.

This year (1953) another strain has passed its examinations and will shortly be named, multiplied and distributed. It will come in the same maturity group as Cartier, but be more productive.

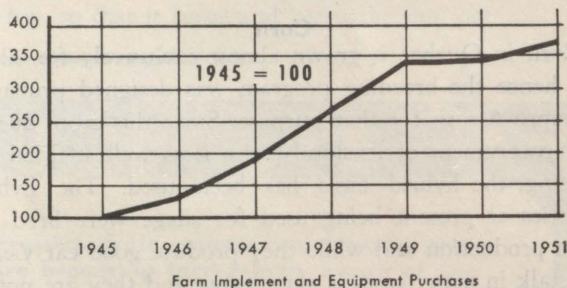
Barley

Barley has always been more particular about the character of the soil and its preparation than oats. Because of this it seldom follows sod in the rotation. A further deterrent to its popularity was the barbed awn characteristic of the older sorts which made harvest handling very unpleasant. Fortunately this is being overcome with the smooth-awn found in the newer introductions.

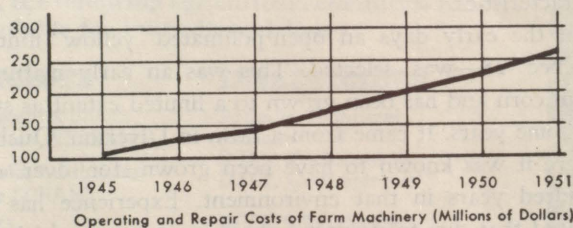
Two varieties of barley developed by this department



Good maintenance of your equipment protects your investment. Machinery represents one of the major outlays on the Canadian farm to-day. 1951 Census figures show the average machinery investment per farm exceeds \$3,000. For some farmers it runs as high as \$5,000.



The chart illustrates the rapid rise in machinery purchases by Canadian farmers since 1945.



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are now in use, Pontiac and Montcalm. Both are six-rowed and both are relatively early maturing. Pontiac is an excellent variety as a feed barley. It gives a good yield and has very desirable field characters. The head holds well and is not inclined to break or shatter.

Montcalm is one of the distinguished sons of the department. When it first reached the growers' hands (1945) it combined for the first time the three very useful characters of high yield, a smooth awn and good malting quality. This variety has gone a long way. By 1951 it represented just short of 30 percent of the barley crop in Manitoba, where the average crop of all sorts is approximately forty-five million bushels. In the same Province in 1952, among the registered and certified varieties grown Montcalm set the very high figure of 79.6 percent. From Manitoba it has spread into the barley growing States south of the border. For Eastern Canada the figures for 1951 show 31 percent in Ontario, 14 percent in Quebec, 17 percent in New Brunswick and smaller amounts in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Putting together such a combination represents the careful calculation of the breeder; its widespread adaptation is one of those fortunate circumstances.

Corn

Corn in Quebec is grown almost exclusively for silage and hence the breeding program was designed primarily to improve corn for that purpose. Since this crop, due to the arrangement of its floral parts, is so well adapted for crossing, the hybrid basis has been used. The hybrid varieties at present being used for silage were bred for grain production and while they produce good ear yields, the stalk in many cases is very heavy and they are not as leafy as would seem desirable for the best quality of silage. The breeding program attempts to overcome some of these characteristics.

In the early days an open-pollinated yellow flint — Quebec 28 — was selected. This was an early maturing grain corn and has been grown to a limited extent as such for some years. It came from a farm in Ulverton, Quebec, where it was known to have been grown for over one hundred years in that environment. Experience has indicated that due to its past history it possesses a high degree of cold resistance.

Only one hybrid variety has been released thus far, Algonquin. Technically it is known as a varietal hybrid since it is a cross between two openpollinated sorts. Quebec 28 is used as the female parent and Wisconsin No. 7 as the male. Thus it is a cross between an early yellow flint and a late white dent. The resulting Algonquin is intermediate in maturity, gives a high yield of both ear and fodder, and has proven very suitable indeed for the sections of this province with a relatively cool, short summer. Seed production has not fully kept pace with the demand.

Other hybrid combinations are in final stages of testing. Algonquin, while serving a very useful purpose, does not

possess the strength of stalk or disease resistance desired. Subsequent releases aim to correct these deficiencies.

Roots

Owing to the high cost of production of root crops their use as a source of animal feed is rapidly diminishing. Swedes are, however, being extensively grown for table-stock. The chief centers of production of table stock are in Prince Edward Island in the Charlottetown area, and in Ontario, north and west of Toronto.

The Laurentian swede is the second blue-chip variety produced by this department. It resulted from a study on inbreeding and is, therefore, a particularly lucky find. After four generations of inbreeding a strain appeared which showed striking uniformity and a conformation eminently suited to the table stock trade. Within a few years of its release in 1938 it was adopted by table-stock growers in Ontario, particularly, and later by the Maritime producers. Today it is estimated by reputable officials in the two provinces that 99 percent of the crop grown is of this variety.

One variety of mangels, known as Frontenac found wide acceptance in the Maritimes and British Columbia while mangels were still extensively grown, but it now, along with all other mangel sorts, only produced to a limited extent.

Hay and Pasture

Grass and legume crops for hay, pasture or silage are assuming an increasingly important role on this continent. They can be produced more cheaply per unit of return than most other farm crops and cost of production must be very carefully considered with the labour supply what it is today. Realization of their value has prompted the federal governments of both Canada and the United States to set up seeds' projects aiming to make available to the growers stocks of certified seed of the very best improved strains that have been developed.

Owing to the nature of the crops, breeding is a slow, laborious and lengthy process. Most of the crops are perennials thus bringing in the question of winter-hardiness notably in the legumes. Seed production, with large isolation requirements also presents a problem.

Timothy

Two named varieties have resulted from the breeding work in timothy. These are Milton and Drummond. Milton is of the ordinary season of maturity while Drummond is a later type and rather more leafy. When varieties were being chosen for the Canadian Forage Seeds' Project in 1952 the variety Climax produced in Ottawa was chosen over Milton as the one to increase as a national variety. Active breeding will still continue with Milton. Drummond being later is suitable for a grower to use for a part of his seeding so that the last cut hay will not become over-mature before cutting actually takes place.

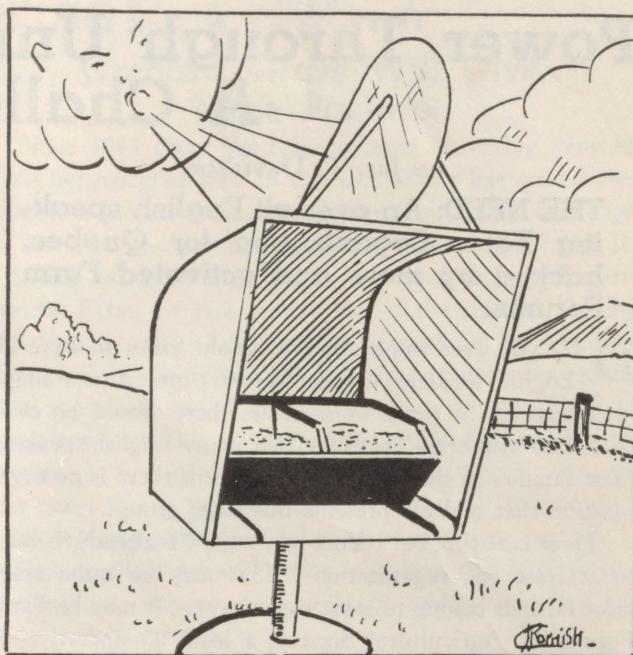
Red Clover

An early and a late strain of red clover have also been developed but the latter has never been named or distributed widely since it was largely a one-cut type

and not suited for general use. The early strain is known as Dollard. It is a two-cut clover and slightly later than commercial stocks. Under local conditions it has proven to be hardier than any other stock. It has some degree of disease resistance and while behaving largely as a biennial shows some indication of perennality, i.e. living over into its third year. Dollard along with Ottawa Red were chosen by the Canadian Forage Seeds' Project to blend in equal quantities to produce the new variety "Lasalle" which is now being multiplied and should be available to growers in 1955.

The Dollard strain has attracted much attention in the United States where it has shown striking resistance to a troublesome disease known as Northern Anthracnose. The U.S. Department of Agriculture have requested the rights to reproduce Dollard for American use if it continues to bear out its present indications. If this arrangement develops the foundation stock will be produced at Macdonald College.

Keep chicks separated from old hens . . . Successful farming without good pastures is well-nigh impossible . . . Grass is the natural food of farm livestock so, grow it and save it.



Here is an excellent idea for dairymen. This mineral salt box is mounted on a pivot and has a weather vane on top, so that it turns and keeps the rain out.

Grain growers, fruit growers and farmers generally are becoming increasingly aware of the important contribution being made by organic chemicals to increase Canadian food production. To meet the demand of this ever-broadening market, the following agricultural chemicals are now available for immediate delivery.

FUNGICIDES Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate (FERBAM) Zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate (ZIRAM) Phygon XL Spargon Tetramethylthiuram disulfide (THIRAM) Zinc ethylene bis dithiocarbamate (ZINEB) ANTHELMINTICS Phenothiazine NF and Drench Grade	INSECTICIDES Aramite Technical Aramite 15W D.D.T. Technical D.D.T. Concentrates HERBICIDES WEED-BANE (Amine, Ester, Dust) BRUSH-BANE (2,4-D & 2,4,5-T combination) 2,4-D Acid, Esters & Salts 2,4, 5-T Acids, Esters & Salts Benoclor (Aquatic Weed Killer) Maleic Hydrazide
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Power Through Unity — A Challenge to Farm People

by Jas. T. Davidson

THE NEED: An over-all English speaking Farm Organization for Quebec, backed by more and activated Farm Forums.

DID you ever think what it would mean to have all English speaking Quebec farmers united in a single organization? In terms of numbers there would be close to 10,000 members. There are that many English-speaking farm families in the province. At present there is no organization that really represents this large group.

"How can this be?" You may ask, "I already belong to at least one organization." This may be quite true; most farmers belong to some organization, it may be Farm Forum, an Agricultural Society, a local Co-operative or the Milk Producers. But the point we want to make is this. We don't have one over-all organization which will give us a united voice in farm affairs.

"Wait a moment now! Isn't Quebec Farm Forum Association a member organization of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture?" Again you are correct. Back in 1941 Quebec Farm Forums applied to the C.F.A. for recognition of Quebec English-speaking farmers. The Federation agreed and asked Quebec Farm Forums to name one director to the C.F.A. National Board. The two other Quebec directors are named by the Co-operative Federee and the Union Catholique des Cultivateurs.

Quebec Farm Forum Association in many ways is well suited to act as the over-all English-speaking farm organization. It is a provincial organization, and membership is in local groups on a family basis. There are District Farm Forum Councils; the councils bring a number of local Forum groups together for common purposes. Farm

Forum members also belong to a variety of other rural groups, associations and farm organizations.

Local Farm Forums are encouraged to take whatever action they like on controversial issues. They can express their points of view to elect officials in the government or locally. However, our provincial Farm Forum organization cannot act as a pressure group directly despite its membership in the C.F.A. Use of the Farm Forum name on the District level as well may run the danger of jeopardizing our Farm Forum set-up.

Farm Forum and Organization—Build together

Let's face the facts. Farm Forums must be tied up with local farm organization activities. Your Forums are not apt to last long as discussion groups alone. To be fully effective they should be the neighbourhood study-action groups of your farm organizations.

Farm Organizations need Farm Forums to keep their own programs from getting dull and to keep them moving in the right direction. The needs of the two for each other are complementary. Each alone is like a ship without a rudder.

Therein lies the challenge to English-speaking farmers in the province of Quebec. We can put off no longer. We need to bring all of our present rural organizations together for common action, both at the District and Provincial levels. We need to organize and activate more of our Forums to give unity and purpose to such an over-all organization.

It is not impossible to foresee an over-all English-speaking Farm Organization of 5000 members backed by 175 active Farm Forums. The first step in attaining this goal is for all of us to believe it is necessary and that it can be done.

Profit Through Efficiency

Macdonald College Farm Day—Saturday, June 20, 1953

Exhibits—By College Departments. By Canada Department of Agriculture.
By Quebec Department of Agriculture.

Morning Sessions—Quebec Farm Forum Meeting—10.30 A.M.

Guest Speaker—CHARLES McINNIS, Pres. Ontario Hog Producers Association.
Subject—"The Ontario Hog Marketing Agency."

Other Tours and Demonstrations:—

Animal Husbandry—Selection of bulls.
Agricultural Engineering—Model Farm Workshop.
Home Economics—Display of work.
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Special Feature—Safe tractor driving competition between Forums.

BRING THE FAMILY AND ENJOY AN OUTING

Picnic space. Free tea provided—or—Write the College for Dining Hall reservations.

Information Please! ★ ★ ★

This section should make interesting reading for it is given over to the problems of our readers. Problems sent in by Farm Forum and other groups are dealt with here.

HONEYBEES are one of the farmers' best friends. They work tirelessly pollinating plants. In this connection it is interesting to note their behaviour regarding alfalfa.

The foraging behaviour of honeybees on alfalfa is different from that of other legumes such as sweet, red, and white clover, because of the more complex mechanism involved in the process of the fertilization of the floret, according to apiculturist P. Pankiw of the Regina, Sask., experimental sub-station. The staminal column containing the stigma and anthers of an alfalfa flower, is enclosed by two petals forming a "keel", he says. Unlike other legumes, tripping or release of the staminal column is necessary before cross-pollination can take place.

Native bees such as bumblebees and leaf-cutter bees are efficient trippers of alfalfa as they insert their mouth parts through the "throat" of the flower and the percentage of tripping is high. Honeybees, however, dislike being struck on the head by the staminal column. They usually withdraw the nectar from the side of the floret without tripping it by inserting their mouth parts between the standard and the wings. Pollen gatherers, however, trip the florets to obtain pollen and nectar.

The population of honeybees on the fields was influenced by competing plants, such as mustard, gumweed, and sweet clover which diverted a large percentage of the bees.

Pollen collected throughout the blooming period from colonies on six locations, was analysed for plant source. Less than one per cent of the pollen was derived from alfalfa. Because of the availability of more easily obtainable pollens, the importance of pollen gatherers in tripping alfalfa was negligible.

Nectar gatherers were observed to work the lower florets of racemes (flower clusters) through the side and the percentage of tripping was exceedingly low. The upper florets of the raceme were more compact and the bees had difficulty in withdrawing nectar through the side. More florets were worked through the throat with resultant tripping.

The flowers were more easily tripped during hot dry weather and on these days a higher percentage of florets were tripped. The greatest amount of tripping on each field during the entire season was observed on hot, dry and calm days when available sources of competing nectar were low.

The desirable factors in obtaining increased pollination with honeybees are: absence of competing crops, large populations of honeybees, and hot dry weather during period of bloom.

Orchard Grass Will Give More Pasture

Since 1943 there has been an ever increasing demand for Orchard grass seed in Canada. What has caused this increased use of Orchard grass, when total yield of forage in less than the popular timothy or brome grass? W. R. Childers of the Forage Plants Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gives some of the reasons. During the lean months when pastures are drying up, Orchard grass will give more pasture than either timothy or brome. The increased use of grass silage, has brought Orchard grass into use because it matures early and can be cut within the first 10 days of June before haying has got under way. Quick recovery of aftermath will then supply pasture for mid-summer when dry conditions prevail. It makes excellent growth under irrigation and high fertilization; but orchard grass will not tolerate flooding for long periods of time.

Twice in the last 12 years, considerable winter-killing has been reported in Ontario, but in most years Orchard grass will survive and make vigorous spring growth.

There is an increasing demand for Orchard grass in the grassland type of agriculture recommended to prevent soil erosion and to increase the production of fodder for livestock.

Using Films

"Films make learning exciting," was the key to an address delivered by Dr. Roby Kidd, Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, speaking recently at a meeting of the Montreal Film Council, held under the chairmanship of Mr. William Dodge, president of the organization.

"Films must not be looked upon as ends in themselves," Dr. Kidd stressed, "but rather as means to an end. Before choosing a film," the speaker continued, "get to know how it will fit into your program, what points it will help clarify and how you can use it in the discussion to follow. Used properly," Dr. Kidd concluded, "a film will stimulate discussion and create better understanding of the problem under review."

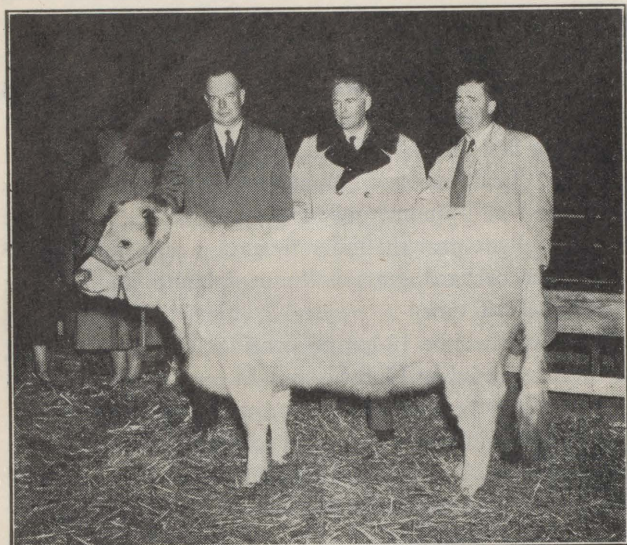
This was followed by a panel discussion on, "The Value of Film in Adult Education." Chaired by Mr. H. R. C. Avison, the panel members, Rev. John Peacock, for the church; Miss Sybil Ross, for social welfare; Mr. Henry Stegmayer, for physical recreation and Mr. H. G. Ferrabee for education, said that more thought must be given to the type of film we really want. "Too many of our films fail to serve a need. It is time we adopted a new approach toward the production of films," they said. "If problems are to be portrayed with clarity and understanding we need more active participation in the making of films," the panel concluded, "by those who are going to use them."



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Beef Men Buy Breeding Stock



This heifer brought \$950 from Gibbons & Beatty, Renfrew. Standing behind her are Bert Beatty, J. P. McIntosh (second highest bidder) and W. H. Donaldson, Peterborough, the consignor.

The Quebec Beef Cattle Association's third annual spring sale in the Sherbrooke Arena on April 16th saw 55 head of Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn cattle sold at prices that were below last year's but which were, on the whole, fair to both buyers and sellers and which were satisfactory considering the present conditions in the industry. Herefords and Shorthorns, especially those that were brought in from Ontario, showed real quality, though there were a few tail-enders that brought the average down from where it might have been had all the animals been of the quality of the better offerings.

Male and female averages were: Angus, \$275 and \$220.70; Herefords, \$379.40 and \$486.40; Shorthorns, \$357.50 and \$363.75.

There was a very evident lack of interest in white Shorthorn bulls, but this did not apply to the females, for the top price of the sale, \$950, was paid by Messrs Gibbons and Beatty of Renfrew, Ont., for Aranmor Broadhooks 4th, a white heifer bred by E. A. Manning of Hornby, Ont. and consigned by Louis Cadesky of Peterborough. This is probably one of the best Shorthorn heifers that will be seen at any sale in Canada this year.

Nine of the 19 Herefords, and 10 of the 26 Shorthorns were consigned by Ontario breeders, with the remainder

coming from Quebec farms. While some of these fine Ontario animals were bought back by breeders from that province, the majority of them are staying in Quebec and will soon be making their influence felt among our local herds.

The Federal Department of Agriculture bought one Hereford, one Angus and four Shorthorn bulls for their 4-H club work, and a new breeder, Art. Couillard of Beauharnois bought himself five Shorthorn females. Wes Nichol of Lennoxville went home with seven head, and there were 31 other individual buyers who took one, or in some cases, two head each.

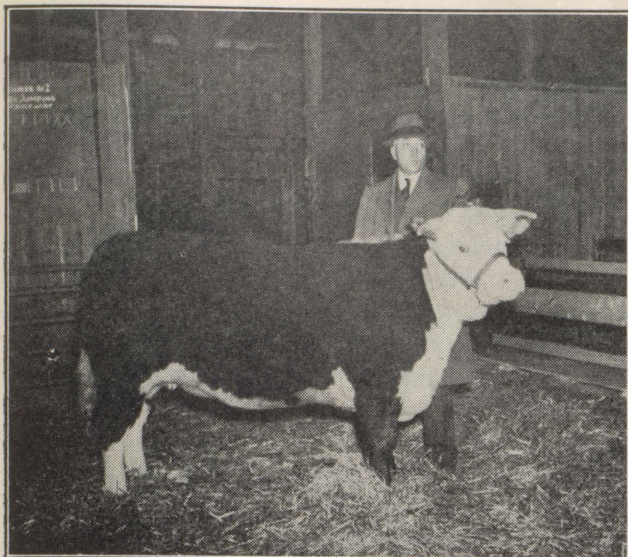
There was no great demand for the Angus offerings—3 bulls and 7 females. This can probably be attributed chiefly to the fact that there are few farmers in Quebec who are stocked with this breed, and possibly because the animals were on the young side.

The actual cost to the buyers was reduced, in many cases, by the bonus offered by the Beef Cattle Association. As at previous sales, the Association bonused each approved bull to the extent of \$50, provided he was sold to a Quebec breeder who will keep him in his herd for at least 2 years. In addition, the Quebec Department of Agriculture offered bonuses of \$35, \$25 or \$15, depending on quality, which brought the total saving, in some cases, to as much as \$85.

Carl McClay of Knowlton was chairman of the sales



Auctioneer Grenier knocked them down at a fast clip.



Lees Lady Tredway 1st, bought by Eric Webster of North Hatley for \$660, was the top price Hereford female. She is shown here with her former owner, George Rodanz of Stouffville, Ont.

committee which consisted of Messrs. J. P. MacIntosh, Ross Edwards, B. D. Lyon, and Wes. Nichol. D. J. Mac-

Sheepmen Meet

About sixty sheep breeders of the St. Francis Sheep Breeders Association held a meeting in Sherbrooke recently with their president, Garret Chapman, in the chair. They all agreed that the various field days that had been held, dealing with shearing, parasite control, etc. had been well worth while and had doubtless contributed to their production of high-quality lambs. Similar field days will be arranged for the coming year, with one big get-together planned to take place at the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville.

Hereford Breeders Re-elect Wes Nichol

Affairs of the Quebec Hereford Association will be directed for the third consecutive year by W. W. Nichol of Lennoxville, members decided at a meeting held at Sherbrooke on April 15. M. T. Stenson of Sherbrooke was elected vice-president, and C. A. Tanner of Windsor Mills secretary-treasurer. J. C. Routlege was put on the board of directors to replace W. M. Cottingham, and the other directors are D. B. Lyon, E. T. Webster, Dr. Robitaille and E. G. Beattie.

Shorthorn Breeders Plan Field Day

Shorthorn breeders took advantage of their trip to the spring sale at Sherbrooke to hold a meeting to plan ahead a bit. They decided to have a field-day on the W. C. Pitfield farm at Cartierville on August 5th next, and also confirmed their previous proposal to hold their annual

Millan was the sales manager and auctioneer Azarias Grenier of Coaticook ran the sale most effectively. Mayor Levesque welcomed the crowd to Sherbrooke and Stan. Chagnon opened the sale officially with a few words of optimism about the prospects for beef cattle farming in this part of the country. Some 600 people were in attendance.

If it can be obtained, well-rotted manure is an ideal soil conditioner . . . Farm the safe way—be careful with machinery . . . Over half a million people visited the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, last, year.

If it is not convenient to plant trees as soon as they are received from the nursery, they should be "heeled-in" in a shady spot, and kept well-watered until ready for planting . . . Everybody who handles eggs, from the producer to the consumer, may contribute to loss of quality in eggs.

Good chick brooding practices need **not** be complicated . . . It will pay to test seed oats for germination . . .

meeting in Sherbrooke next winter. The place for holding the annual meeting will be chosen yearly in future, the idea being to move around so that the same people will not always be making the long trips. N. G. Bennett was chairman of the meeting.

Angus Breeders Organize

Aberdeen Angus breeders, the only livestock group in Quebec without a provincial association, took steps in April to remedy this lack. At an organizational meeting held in Sherbrooke on April 15th, an executive was elected which is composed of Carl McClay, Knowlton, president; Philip Payeur, St. Sylvestre, vice-president; Bruce McKellar, St. Genevieve, secretary; Dr. Romeo Veilleux, Sherbrooke, Arthur McNamara, Clarenceville, Charles Graham, Ile Perrot and L. T. Porter, St. Andrews East, directors.

The president of the Ontario Association, W. L. Ham, was present at the meeting to wish the new organization success and to outline some of the aims and programmes of such a club. He hoped that the new association would be able to make use of all the varied means of publicizing the breed—field days, advertising, sales, promotion of all kinds. As would be expected, he also had many kind words to say about the breed itself which, he claimed, is the one that breeds the better beef.

Since there was no existing organization that could supervise the election of the officers, W. G. MacDougall acted as chairman until the slate of officers had been proposed and voted upon.

Taking It Easy



The Quebec Ayrshire Breeders' secretary, Francois Boulais, believes in doing things properly, but doing them the easy way. At the annual meeting he and his pretty assistant, Miss Malchelosse, set up a tape recorder to take down everything that was said during the meetings. No more scrambled notes—no wondering later, when the report of the meeting is being made up, just what it was that so-and-so said. They just play back the tapes and write their story. Our picture shows the machine during one of the speeches at the banquet.

Six Provinces Plan Vegetable Oil Acts

Six provinces in Canada have taken action towards control of vegetable oils used in the manufacture of substitutes for dairy products other than margarine.

Ontario legislature has now before it an act which will give the government power to ban the use of vegetable oils in any food product, but with provision for exemption of certain commonly used products such as peanut butter, salad oil, etc.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and B.C. already have legislation in progress respecting control of vegetable oils, in food products. The B.C. act has had second reading, and the acts in the other provinces are well under way to becoming law. Alberta has introduced a similar measure in the legislature, and Manitoba and Saskatchewan are both considering such legislation.

A New Line Of Tillage Tools

Forano Ltd. of Plessisville has been recently appointed Quebec distributor for the Brillion line of farm implements, which includes improved grass and legume seeders and specialized tillage tools.

According to the literature we have seen, the Brillion "Sure Stand" seeder plants the seed in the top half-inch of soil, after having crushed all lumps and clods. The company claims that better stands can be obtained with half the seed required when drilling or broadcasting.

Brillion pulverizers and pulvi-mulchers prepare clod-

free seedbeds at low cost, saving time, labour and field operations. They can also be used to eliminate soil crusting or heaving when the crop is up.

Literature is available from Brillion Iron Works, Brillion, Wis., or from Forano Ltd., Plessisville, P.Q.

Finding The Layers Easily

One of our French Canadian poultry farmers reports good success in picking out the non-layers in his flock by use of the "crop method". The night his culling is to be done he feeds an extra ration of grain. When the hens have roosted, he goes along the roosts and feels the crop of each bird. Good layers will have full crops; hens with empty or almost-empty crops are the ones that have felt no urge to eat heavily as they are either not laying or are tapering off. It is a simple matter to remove them from the laying flock, and this farmer claims that this method, when tested against trap-nesting, gives almost 100% accuracy, with a lot less bother.

It is suggested that culling be done every month during the summer. We would be interested in receiving comments from any of our readers who may try this method.

They Protect Your Crops

Over sixty plant pathologists and entomologists, members of the Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants, held their annual meeting at the University of Montreal on April 22nd and 23rd, with the president, Prof. F. O. Morrison of Macdonald College, in charge of the sessions. They listened to the reading of reports and scientific papers relating to the control of insects and plant disease, and discussed ways and means of making their work of protecting Quebec's crops still more effective.

Dr. R. L. Patton of Cornell University was guest speaker at a dinner meeting and discussed the problem of how to find an insecticide to which insects would not build up a resistance. It is an unfortunate fact that a new insecticide which at first gives excellent, even spectacular control, gradually loses its effectiveness. This is not due to any fault of the material, but the insects against which it is used eventually become resistant to it, until a material which was hailed as a "wonderworker" when first introduced in the course of time becomes just another insecticide. Some insecticides keep their effectiveness longer than others, but Dr. Patton was not too hopeful that any could be developed that would remain satisfactory more or less permanently.

According to Dr. H. A. U. Munro of the Science Service Laboratory at London, Ont., the European countries are taking a very lively interest in protecting food, both while it is in transit, and while it is in storage. A new international quarantine organization is hard at work trying to get agreement between the various countries on uniform government regulations on this point. They realize the absurdity of spending time and money raising or buying food, and then letting it be destroyed before it

can be used, and they are planning to do something about it.

One of the papers dealt with late blight of potatoes and leaf spot of strawberries. It appears that, like wheat rust, these diseases exist in more than one form; that is to say, there are several strains of the fungus that causes the disorder. So far, two strains of late blight and nine strains of leaf spot have been found. This means that a variety which is resistant in one part of the country may be easily attacked by the same disease in another section, all of which greatly complicates the problem of disease control by the method of breeding for resistance.

The Society will operate with the same executive as last year. Dr. Morrison is president, Dr. George Gauthier vice-president and R. Cayouette secretary. Assistant secretary is Miss Madeleine Caron, and J. Duncan, B. Baribeau, J. B. Maltais, J. G. Coulson, W. N. Keenan, E. Lavallee and M. Cinq Mars are directors.

Financing the World Plowing Match

An international plan which will provide national plowing champions in Canada and many other countries with an expense-paid trip to compete in world plowing competitions has been announced by John A. Carroll, president of World Championship Ploughing Organization.

The plan has been proposed by companies operating in Canada, Europe and North Africa. It eliminates one of the greatest problems in world plowing—financing of movements of competing plowmen to countries where the matches will be held.

The first world plowing match organized by WCPO will be in Cobourg, Ont., in conjunction with the Ontario Plowmen's Association annual four-day International Match from October 6 to 9. The second world match will be held in Eire next year.

During their stay in Canada this year plowmen competing in the world competition will be guests of Canadian plowmen and Imperial Oil. In future years Imperial Oil will pay the travelling expenses of Canadian national plowing champions to world matches overseas.

The travelling expenses of competing plowmen from Europe and North Africa will be covered this year by companies operating in their homelands. These companies will, in years when the world match is held in their country, act as joint hosts with national plowmen to the competitors from other countries.

Imperial Oil and the overseas companies will jointly sponsor a world championship plowing trophy to be known as the Esso Golden Plow. It will be emblematic of world supremacy in plowing.

Mr. Carroll said the plan had been worked out at meetings last week between himself, J. D. Thomas of Toronto, WCPO executive vice-president, Alfred Hall of Workington, England, world secretary of WCPO, and officials of the sponsoring companies.

The plan has been accepted by the board of directors of World Championship Ploughing Organization. Represented on the board are Canada, Sweden, Great Britain, Finland, Eire, West Germany, Norway and Holland.

In addition the plan would cover competing national champions from Italy, France, Belgium, Denmark, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Switzerland and Northern Ireland. Interest in competing in the world match has also been shown by U.S.A. and Austria.

Mr. Carroll for 16 years was secretary-manager of Ontario Plowmen's Association. With Mr. Hall, he was one of the pioneers of formation of WCPO two years ago. Mr. Carroll became a charter member of the world plowing group during a visit to England as team-manager of the 1950 winners of the OPA International Match Esso Transatlantic Class. He is first president of WCPO.

He said the international plan was considered of such importance to world plowing that Mr. Hall flew from England at almost a minute's notice to take part in the discussions. During his week-long stay here Mr. Hall visited Cobourg and the site of the world match.

Mr. Hall said, "The plan will allow countries to compete, who—though eager to take part—would have been unable to attend previously because of economic reasons. It means that we will have as many of the world's best plowmen as possible at this year's first world match."

The June Set-Aside

Toronto: A \$400,000.00 June Advertising Set-Aside this year is the objective of the Dairy Farmers of Canada. This total has never been reached by the three previous set-asides. The nearest approach was in 1950 when \$344,000 was realized. Based on June 1952 milk production, this year's objective is just under 80% of the amount possible and represents an increase of about 23% over the 1952 set-aside of \$325,000.

Western provinces during the past three set-asides averaged from 90 to 100% of their potential, with the exception of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1951 when trade difficulties reduced their collections. Ontario and Quebec average over the past three years had been consistently low in comparison. In 1952 Ontario collected about 62% of its potential, and Quebec's figure was slightly more than 40%. The Maritime provinces varied from around 25% to 70% with New Brunswick leading.

Discussing the need for a greater set-aside, O. J. W. Shugg, Director of Publicity for the Dairy Farmers of Canada, says that new, abnormal conditions influencing the dairy industry's course at the present time made it imperative that both product advertising and public relations programmes be expanded to meet the new situation. There must be a greater frequency of impact on the public and even a \$400,000 fund would be strained to do the job dairy producers require. All dairy producers organizations must lend their support if the new objective was to be reached.

Livestock Population At The First Of The Year

According to the figures obtained during the last farm census in Quebec, there were the following numbers of livestock and poultry on farms in this province on December 1, 1952; the percentage increase or decrease is in comparison with 1951.

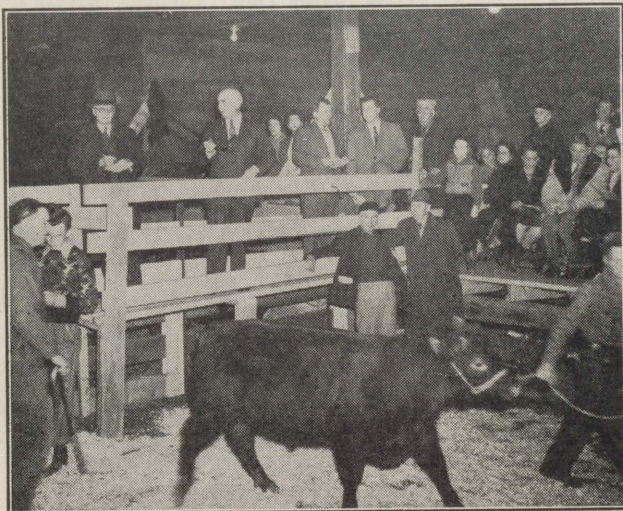
Dairy cows	940,000	5.3% increase
All cattle	1,633,000	10.9% increase
Hogs	1,040,000	15.2% decrease
Sheep	210,000	5.5% increase
Horses	219,000	2.7% decrease
Hens	5,270,000	17% decrease
Turkeys	475,000	17% increase
Geese	13,000	No change
Ducks	50,000	6.4% increase

Good Prospects For Poultrymen

Ubaldo Pilon, chief of the Poultry Division at Quebec, foresees a prosperous year for poultry raisers, with demand for quality products greater than the visible supply. Present stocks are low, orders for chicks and poults have been hesitant, all of which adds up to a smaller supply to meet a normal or larger demand.

He does not suggest any great expansion of poultry operations, but rather a stabilization and improvement of existing premises, so that profits will not be reduced by excessive cost of operations.

Consignment Sale of Shorthorns Well Attended



The scene at the ring during the Warnerland consignment sale.

Four Shorthorn breeders, C. C. Warner, Ross Edwards, Erwin S. Watson and the Jas. Woodward estate combined forces on April 15th to stage what it is hoped will become an annual spring consignment sale in the Eastern Townships area. At the sale, which was attended by a good number of prospective buyers and others who had come just to see the fun, thirty-eight head were sold for prices ranging from a top of \$290 down to \$135. Warnerland Farms was the largest consignor, with twenty-five head; Erwin Watson sent seven, Edwards four and the Wood-

ward Estate two. Prices appeared reasonable for the offerings, the twenty-two bulls selling for an average of \$182.27 while the sixteen females averaged \$184.31

A. Cote was the largest individual buyer, taking eight bulls and two females, and the Federal Department of Agriculture, represented by J. P. Fleury, bought in four bulls and two females for their calf club work. Col. B. D. Lyon went home with four head, Mrs. Gillespie of Birchton took three females, A. J. Hunt of Bury took two bulls, the Woodward Estate bought in three females, J. M. Draper of Waterloo took two females, M. Simpson of Melbourne took one of each, and six other buyers each bought one animal.

J. A. Ste. Marie was the sale manager, and auctioneer Grenier kept the sale moving at a good clip and the buyers in good humor.

Farming the Safe Way

Statistics indicate that 60 per cent of fatal accidents on farms are caused from improper use of the tractor. Accidents can be reduced to a minimum by carefully observing the following safety rules:—

1. Do not allow young children to operate a tractor.
2. In hitching do not stand on the ground between the moving tractor and the implement. Always block up the hitch and use a hook to align tractor drawbar.
3. Let the clutch in slowly when going up a hill, or starting off in high gear.
4. Stop the power take-off when getting off the tractor.
5. Keep the safety shield over the power take-off assembly.
6. Stay on the seat when the tractor is in motion. Stop to adjust levers or employ hydraulic controls.
7. Never allow passengers on the tractor.
8. In high gear, apply both brakes evenly when a quick stop has to be made. Uneven braking causes tipping at high speed.
9. Never change the hitch point above the axle centre line. Always use the drawbar.
10. On heavy loads engage the clutch slowly or the front end may come up.
11. Wait until the tractor stops before dismounting.
12. Stop the motor before filling the fuel tank; also avoid spilling fuel on the hot motor.
13. Throttle down the motor when turning a corner, applying the brakes, or going over rough ground.
14. Allow a boiling radiator to cool down before removal of the cap for inspection.
15. In changing tires always use the proper blocking to prevent tipping.
16. Keep the steering mechanism and tires in good shape, and front wheels aligned on highway travelling.
17. In hilly districts use a red flag on a high pole to warn motorists.
18. When travelling on highways at night use the proper lighting in both front and rear.

Safety pays in time and lives. By observing these simple rules a life may be saved.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Beautifying The Home Grounds

by E. V. Brown

At this time of the year, our thoughts turn to the subject of beautifying the home and community in which we live. Why should this be? Spring and summer are the seasons for action, it is the most magical and exciting time of the year, spring particularly, to work with nature. The plants send up fresh shoots, leaves and blossoms appear, to be with us until the frost comes again.

In the winter action is usually planned for the summer and then, in the rush of spring, forgotten until the next winter rolls around once more. But if action is considered in the summer there is little chance to forget about it. In fact, it's even difficult to find a good excuse for not doing something, when all that is really needed is a little effort right on the spot.

We so often hear it said that "Nature is perfect in her work", and yet how imperfect is man. Nature intended our home surroundings, our country, our world, to be beautiful and where untouched we find her work producing nothing but beauty. Man, on the other hand, in his work has done a great deal to mar and destroy the efforts of her labour. How often we see, spoiling or detracting from the beauty of a landscape, unsightly objects which have been built or placed there by man in his carelessness and thoughtlessness. How often we see also, the work of nature, which has taken years to produce, destroyed in a few hours through man's work, such as the cutting and mutilating of beautiful shade trees and forests. Are these not playing their part in our soil conservation programme?

The home has been referred to on many occasions as "The backbone of the nation", no doubt because of its influence on those who go out from its doors to take positions elsewhere in the world. What finer motto can any organization have than ours, "For Home and Country"? The Women's Institute does much to improve conditions in the home. Many worth while projects are sponsored at W.I. meetings for the younger members. We have programmes which take the form of flower collections, vegetable exhibits and many others. We support School Fairs and this project alone has much in its favour towards training the child in orderliness and citizenship. He learns how to prepare and exhibit his flowers and vegetables, under the guidance of our local agronomer.

The home with four walls and a roof does not appear to answer the demands of our children. We must stimulate in them a sense of pride, honesty, and especially an appreciation, for the more beautiful things of life. Why

Convention Dates, June 22-25

**Annual Board Meeting starts
Monday afternoon, June 22
with formal opening of Convention
Tuesday evening, June 23.**

• A Demonstration is planned as usual for Tuesday afternoon. Branch delegates will not want to miss this. Try to arrive by noon Tuesday, June 23, Demonstration at 3.00 p.m.

not then, give them every opportunity to become acquainted with the flowers and learn of nature's wonders?

The planting of the home grounds or improving some "local eyesore" will go a long way towards bringing about the attractiveness that is so much to be desired in some communities. A picture taken before and after some project has been completed would be interesting to all concerned.

Before attempting any planting let us ask ourselves a few questions:

1. Is the plant adaptable to the location involved?
2. What is the ultimate size and shape of the plant?
3. What are its horticultural needs, such as—soil, moisture, climate?
4. Is the plant susceptible to some disease common to the neighborhood?
5. Is the frost free season long enough to permit this plant to bloom?

Get the right answers to our questions or consult our local agronomer for advice.

We are favourably blessed, here in Canada, with a great wealth of material which lends itself to such uses. For instance, we have a host of beautiful hardy shade trees growing wild throughout the length and breadth of our land. These would only cost the effort and time of transplanting. We also have many shrubs, vines, ferns and other wild plants which could be easily obtained.

One of the values, too, in doing such a job is that it brings the young and older people together for a common purpose and they learn to work side by side. Perhaps some new friendships are made, ideas are exchanged, and a better feeling in a community is surely a development that might grow out of such a project. Having improved one spot they'll be anxious to launch another joint undertaking.

There is usually a period in the summer months for just such a task. The weather is ideal, working conditions are at their best, everyone is relaxed and in a congenial mood. Why not take this opportunity for just one project in beautifying your community?

Those who may not appreciate results from the standpoint of beauty alone should be aroused to action by directing their attention to the increased value of the property so improved.

Let no one think that the little he can do is not worth while. Everyone who improves his own home grounds has made his street or the community in which he lives more attractive, which in turn has contributed to the making of a more "Beautiful Canada".

The Month With The W.I.

Have you any idea how many scrapbooks are being made? At time of writing this was around 275. We were amazed at the response made to this suggestion that these be prepared for our overseas visitors this summer. Almost every branch is working on this project and mention of this fact was an ever recurrent item in all reports this month.

Flood relief was another prevalent note, cash or quilts, both equally needed at that time, and odds and ends of wool are still finding their way into knitted "squares for Korea".

Argenteuil: *Arundel* made plans for the school fair and also for a bazaar. The history is to be compiled with Mrs. A. Scott in charge. (*Tweedsmuir* village history). *Frontier* reports a busy annual meeting, with reports showing an active and progressive year. *Jerusalem-Bethany* is sponsoring moving pictures in the High School, under the direction of Mr. E. Emmett, Health Inspector and Dr. Turcotte. W.I. members from Upper Lachute were guests for the evening. A debate was held, "Resolved that the average house wife works as hard as her husband". The Calf Club was given \$15 and the Red Cross \$10. *Lachute* heard a report of a meeting of the Canadian Association of Consumers in Montreal, given by Miss Janet McOuat. *Lakefield* welcomed a new member and voted \$5 each to the Red Cross, the Cancer Fund and Children's Protestant Home, Rosemere. *Morin Heights* used the Installation Service at the annual meeting, conducted by the past president, Mrs. Green. An invitation was extended to the branch to attend a social evening in the drill hall at Lake St. Denis Station, the R.C.A.F.W. Auxiliary as hostesses. Hot soup and cocoa were served to the children participating in the inter-village ski meet held in Morin Heights. *Pioneer* reviewed and adopted the programme for the year.

Bonaventure: The feature article for the county W.I. broadcast this month was prepared by Mrs. John Walker, Marcil, and was entitled "Spring Around the Corner". *Black Cape* held a party at the home of Mrs. C. Fairser-

vice. Games and contests were enjoyed and a beautifully decorated cake, made by Mrs. R. McClellan, was auctioned. *Marcil* realized \$72 from a card party and dance. Mrs. Raymond gave a report of the committee meeting in connection with the building of a Cairn at Port Daniel in honour of heroes of World Wars I and II. *New Richmond*, with the help of the local School Board, provides the scholars with one hot dish for lunch. Ideas for the celebration of the Coronation were discussed. *Port Daniel* has formed two teams to conduct a membership drive. Prints for aprons were distributed. *Restigouche* appointed Mrs. Wm. Pratt and Mrs. H. Hoar to act on the Matapedia Coronation Celebration Committee.

Brome: *Abercorn* had a paper on "Epilepsy" and voted \$5 for prizes at the English school. A donation was received from a member. *Austin* held a chicken dinner with Mrs. S. Hopps and Mrs. R. Cochrane as joint hostesses. Donations of pillow cases, an apron and six tumblers were received. *Knowlton's Landing* held a busy annual meeting. Proceeds from the card parties were handed in. *South Bolton* sent the J.W.I. Councillor to a meeting held in Montreal with other Jr. Counsellors. The Rotary Club and Red Cross have been contacted for help for a deaf child. *Sutton* heard a paper on "Citizenship." Candy to the value of \$5 was sent to an orphanage in England, a parcel of cotton to the Cancer Society, and \$5 given as Household Science prize at the High School. A series of card parties realized \$24.35, \$4.28 was made by the birthday box, and a Stanley Brush Party brought in \$8.50.

Chat.-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* donated \$30 to help furnish a teachers' room in the Howick High School. *Dundee* members brought a gift and bought a gift, to raise funds. A souvenir booklet on the "Inauguration of President Eisenhower" was exhibited by Mrs. Roy McNicol. *Franklin Centre* sponsored a successful public Speaking Contest in the Franklin Consolidated School. Dr. Davidson, was guest speaker at the meeting choosing as his subject, "The Different Diseases You can Catch". Mrs. O. Trainer demonstrated a basket made from Christmas cards. *Hemmingford* had a talk on "Scouting", given by Mr. David Green, Prov. Field Commissioner. A white elephant sale was successful. The Public Speaking contest, sponsored by this branch, was held in Hemmingford School with grades II and III participating for the first time. *Howick* voted \$50 toward furnishings for the teachers' room at the High School. An address on "Gardening" was given by Mr. W. F. Walsh. The annual Public Speaking contest in the school was a success. *Ormstown* heard a talk on "Growing and Care of Vegetables and Flowers", by Mr. R. J. Reid, Hemmingford.

Compton: *Brookbury* had a busy annual meeting when many achievements of the past year were reviewed. *Bury* presented the retiring president with a gift. A tea was held and proceeds from the bridge and 500 marathon

were divided between the Cercle de Fermière and the W. I. A new member was enrolled. Bury J.W.I. invited the Juniors at Scotstown to a sugar party. The travelling apron was won by Mrs. S. Battley. Canterbury had a quiz on the Handbook and sent a box to a needy family. East Angus received a rug from a member, which will be sold to help the funds, and \$5 was voted to the Sherbrooke Hospital. South Newport had a talk on "The Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables" by the Home Economics convenor. A CAC group has been formed in this branch and members are enjoying the bulletins. Two quilts were made and sold to aid funds. Scotstown J.W.I. members are embroidering a quilt.

Gaspe: All are pleased to learn that Haldimand has re-organized with an enrolment of 16 members.

Gatineau: Aylmer East catered to a banquet. Donations included \$25 to the new Roman Catholic school and \$10 to the Red Cross. Eardley realized \$16.50 from the sale of a quilt. A food box was sent to an English friend at Easter and \$10 donated to the Red Cross drive. Kazabazua held two contests and enrolled two new members. Wakefield co-operated in the formation of a Home and School Association. Members were in charge of the Red Cross Drive. Wright sent two cartons of clothing to Save the Children Fund, a box of cotton to the Cancer Society and \$10 to the Red Cross drive.

Jacques-Cartier: Ste. Annes had a well attended annual meeting, using the Installation Service. A record was established when all members re-joined at this time.

Megantic: Inverness donated \$23 to the town bulletin board. Used cotton was sent to the Cancer Society and the monthly parcel sent overseas.

Missisquoi: Fordyce had an exchange of slips, bulbs and flowers, and a contest on flowers was conducted by the convenor of Agriculture. Dunham heard a paper on "The Life of Queen Mary" by the convenor of Citizenship, and a paper, "The Compost Heap", by the convenor of Agriculture. Stanbridge East had a program on Home Economics, in charge of that convenor. Papers heard were "Breakfast in the Limelight", "Making Coffee for a Crowd", Uses for Coffee Grounds, A supper was held, the proceeds from this and the lunches sold at dances, were given towards the debt on the Memorial Hall.

Pontiac: Bristol completed a quilt and made arrangements for the course in leather work and Fair Isle knitting. Clarendon only reports the item mentioned in opening paragraph, 17 blocks for Korean blankets. Elmside again made plans for the annual school fair, with Mrs. W. J. Murray to purchase the necessary seeds. Fort Coulonge received a donation towards the film projector from a local firm. The Polio Penny race was brought to a successful finish. Quyon heard a resumé of "The Aims of Women's Institutes" read by Mrs. Burke. Home made candy has been given to be sold in aid of the Girl Guides

and Brownies. Shawville donated \$5 to the Folk School at Pine Lodge and \$10 to the Cancer Clinic.

Quebec: Valcartier is to have the St. John's Ambulance Course in First Aid. The sum of \$25 was donated to the Red Cross Drive.

Richmond: Cleveland had a discussion on "What's Your Beef?" Government bonds, to the value of \$200, have been purchased. Gore plans to give two prizes at Richmond County Fair, one for flanelette pyjamas, the other for birdhouses. A donation of \$3 was given to the Red Cross. Melbourne Ridge had an auction of remnants, netting \$9.80 and a rummage sale is planned. Mrs. H. Burrill, a new member was welcomed. A review of the branch history since its organization in 1922, given by Mrs. L. Driver. Seeds have been received for the School Fair and \$3 is to be given Richmond Fair for prizes to the girls and boys. Richmond Hill is also giving similar prizes and voted \$5 for this purpose. Richmond Y.W.I. is giving a special prize to the Richmond Fair for the best apple pie, also a prize for an embroidered tea apron. Shipton is sponsoring a series of popular dances for 'teen-agers. A blanket is to be sold. Spooner Pond only mentions a donation to the Flood Relief. Windsor Mills had a talk on "A Healthy Body", which took the form of a panel discussion, under the direction of Miss King, Health Supervisor.

Rouville: Abbotsford's rollcall, "A cent an inch of your waist line", netted \$7.32. A birthday parcel is being sent to three elderly friends at the Wales Home, Richmond.

Sherbrooke: Ascot presented a gift to Mrs. James Woodward, retiring Social Service convenor, which position she held for many years. A gift of money was presented to a bride and \$10 to the Sherbrooke Hospital. Winners of the turkey contest were, Mrs. W. Winget, Mrs. A. Coates, Mrs. L. Butler and Mrs. Bennett. Belvidere made donations of \$25 to the Q.W.I. Service Fund, \$10 to the Red Cross and \$10 for new tools for a European country sent through Care. Gifts were presented to the retiring president, the Sunshine and the Ways and Means Convenors. Brompton plans a tea and sale. Old linen was sent to the Cancer Society and a new member was enrolled. Cherry River held a card party at the home of Mrs. A. Buzzell, which netted \$17.55. Lennoxville heard an article on "The Care of Nylon" by Mrs. Atto, Convenor of Home Economics. A history of the Lennoxville W.I. has been compiled by Mrs. Atto, assisted by Mrs. Abercrombie. At Milby two members canvassed the district for the Red Cross, collecting \$50. Two new members were welcomed, Mrs. John Lowry and Mrs. B. Turner. Orford reports a member, Mrs. James Mills, won first prize in the turkey raising contest.

Vaudreuil: Harwood saw the film, "Let There be Light", which was shown at the meeting. A tea and card party has been held.

THANK YOU!

Q.W.I. members will recall the 20 cents per member raised last year for the ACWW Conference. This met with a complete response from all branches in this province and our contribution was one of the first to go in to the national office.

Thanks on behalf of the executive were expressed by Mrs. Ellard, who had charge of this effort in Quebec, at the semi-annual board meeting last winter and further appreciation for this gratifying response has now come from the F.W.I.C. A letter from the national secretary has asked me to convey thanks to you all and I know of no better way of doing this than through the pages of this magazine. The letter follows:

"Dear Mrs. Taylor,

On behalf of the F.W.I.C. I wish to express our great appreciation and sincere thanks to all Women's Institute organizations in your Province for their generous donation towards defraying the A.C.W.W. Conference expenses.

It is our aim to make the forthcoming Conference an outstanding one, a Conference of which our entire membership and Canada as a whole, may well be proud, and this happy situation is being brought about only by the closest co-operation and support given by the Provinces to our national organization.

Please convey to as many of your members as possible, our most grateful thanks.

Yours sincerely,

M. EDNA MAYNARD,

(Mrs. G. Gordon Maynard)

Sec.-Treas. F.W.I.C."

Forty Years of Service

Members of Wyman Women's Institute met at Pine Lodge, Bristol, to celebrate their 40th anniversary with a banquet. This branch, organized in No. 3 School, Bristol, on March 3, 1913, has the distinction of being the first branch formed in Pontiac County and very nearly the first in the Province.

The first officers were: President, Mrs. T. P. Graham; (who died shortly after this celebration) vice-president, Mrs. J. N. McLellan; secretary-treasurer, Miss Annie Taber (Mrs. John B. Duffy); Committee: Mrs. Alex Meldrum, Mrs. Jas. G. Graham, Miss Edith Edey. Three charter members; Mrs. Jas. A. Graham, Miss Edith Edey, and Miss A. S. Pritchard, were present and given cor-sages at this banquet.

With the present president, Mrs. Roland Graham, presiding, a program of toasts, songs, etc. was carried out.

The toast to the Queen was followed with greetings from the country given by the country president, Mrs. Earl Findlay. Mrs. Hillis Graham proposed the toast to "The Guests", and this was responded to by Mrs. W. J. Murray. Mr. S. W. MacKechnie proposed the toast to Wyman W.I. and Miss Pritchard responded by giving the history of the branch. The guest speaker, Mrs. J. L. McKeen, spoke on "The Tongues of Men and Women" and was thanked by Mrs. L. Stanley. Miss F. Armstrong was accompanist while old songs were sung and two monologues were given by Mr. F. R. Hutchison. The presentation of Life membership certificates and pins to Mrs. S. W. MacKechnie and Mrs. Roland Graham, rounded out a program which concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen".

This branch goes forward with bright hopes for the future in the work for "Home and Country".



Charter members of the Wyman W.I. Two, living in Ottawa, are missing.



Two faithful members of Wyman W.I. On the left is Miss A. S. Pritchard, who needs no introduction to Q.W.I. members and on the right Miss E. M. Edey, who appeared on the "Roll of Honour" in the January issue of the Journal.



The group at Wyman which has just celebrated its 40th anniversary.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

That big run of sap didn't last long for it was over in five days with 55 gallons of syrup. On March 25 it was too warm for sugaring and we saw the first robins. It was the thirtieth before we got any more sap and then a little more on April fourth and sixth. Then it was too warm again until the fourteenth when it got colder but didn't freeze enough to start much sap until the seventeenth. Then we got a real sugar freeze but too late to amount to much though there may be a little made. We gathered a little sap yesterday, the 18th, and there may be a little more to-morrow. However, Omer got word that his father was very sick to-night and he had to go home so I may not be much interested in more sap.

Lately we have been hauling some logs to mill with the tractor and bringing back the lumber and also the sawdust for bedding. It isn't as handy as when the saw-mill was right

at the foot of our hill though the tractor isn't long on the road when it is good. However it has been so rough that we had to go pretty slow with a load. The intended use for the lumber is to start another silo as we have been pretty disgusted with a lot of the hay we have been feeding this winter. We had some pretty good hay weather last year while we were filling the silos on three farms. About the time we started dry haying it turned catchy and all the hay was rained on. Then we baled a lot to end the job and had good luck there. When that was fed out and we started on the other, down went the milk and it stayed down. About a week ago we started feeding the clover silage twice a day to clean it up. The cows must have been trying to encourage me in the second-silo project for the milk started going up and still is. We really had the best quality of silage we ever did this year. It was cut up finer and put in faster and earlier so that it packed better. It really smells almost good enough to

eat yourself at a time of year when salad materials are getting low. And besides we need some way of storing more hay as we still have a lot left over. We have resorted to baling for two years to get it in the barn but that is quite expensive and you still have the weather risk to take. Last year we paid out one hundred and twenty dollars in one afternoon for a baler. We were lucky on the weather but if it had turned bad for a week with all that out, we would have had poor hay to feed all winter instead of only part of it. It is a hopeless task trying to make milk, and probably to some extent beef, without good roughage. We have done all the work of growing and harvesting the hay but the profit is gone unless the quality is there. Since we can't depend on the weather, either for making sugar or hay, we shall have to find some way to beat it as far as the hay is concerned, at least.

The answer at present seems to be grass silage, though perhaps artificial drying will figure more in the picture

The Costly

Warble Fly

Losses estimated at \$15,000,000 a year in Canada are attributed to warble flies which are found in every part of the country where cattle are raised.

This pest is injurious during both its adult fly stage and parasite grub stage. While laying eggs, the flies cause loss by frightening and worrying animals. This results in reduced milk yields, poor gains in weight and possible injury or even death of the animal while trying to escape the flies. Cattle infested with grubs are unthrifty and give reduced milk yields. Grubs also cause loss by injuring cattle hides.

There are two common species of warble flies in Canada—the common cattle grub or heel fly, and the northern cattle grub or the large warble fly. Life histories and habits of both species are similar. Eggs are laid on bright days on legs and lower parts of cattle. When grubs hatch they penetrate the skin and migrate through the

system until coming to rest in late winter under the skin of the back where they remain for about two months.

When mature, grubs force their way through breathing holes they have made in the skin of the back, fall to the ground and form pupae from which the adult flies emerge in one or two months. The life cycle requires about one year, nine months of which is spent as a grub in the animal.

The most effective method of controlling warble fly damage is by spraying or washing cattle with a deris powder containing five per cent rotenone ("Warbicide" 5). Using this method, outstanding reduction in warble fly damage has been obtained in many Canadian communities where warble fly control has been compulsory.

169 Cows on 23 Acres

If you had only 23 acres of pasture land, would you dare to undertake to raise 169 head of dairy cattle on it?

H. G. Wilde of Lenox, Massachu-

setts, did just that by invoking the old proverb of taking the mountain to Mohammed rather than Mohammed to the mountain.

Wilde's Jersey herd hasn't been on an outdoor pasture for years. Instead, he keeps the cows in the barn almost the year round, feeding them field-chopped grasses and legumes harvested from the 23 acres twice daily with a field chopper equipped with a cutter bar.

According to C-I-L Agricultural News, the small acreage is heavily fertilized and often yields four cuttings a year. Cattle are fed all the grass they can eat plus four or five pounds of dry hay per head per day. In addition, Wilde is able to market 150 tons of hay per year. The animals are exercised in a 14-acre "lounging" paddock apart from the 23 acres used for grass production.

The herd's production figures last year showed an average on 163 cows of 9,673 pounds of milk and 517.7 pounds of butter fat on twice-a-day milking.

in the near future. We have been seeing some advertising for a portable dryer which sounded like quite a versatile machine, especially where the grain is combined as well. It is supposed to dry chopped hay on the wagon, grain or straw. The chopped straw is better for bedding but sometimes it is difficult to get it dry enough to store safely chopped. Then too if there is good crop of clover in the grain, the combine runs so high that it needs to be clipped again if you don't want a lot of rubbish in your clover hay. That would be hard to dry in bad weather but useful material if you could get it dry. Right now the trouble with new machines is that the cost is so high in comparison with farm returns.

We just made an unexpected gamble on hog prices which turned out rather well. If we deliberately hold for a higher price or sell to quick trying to beat a drop, it never seems to work. This time we had six to go with a price of \$26.50. The roads were so bad that the truck didn't get here and we had to hold them a week. We knew one was going to be too heavy but the others should be all

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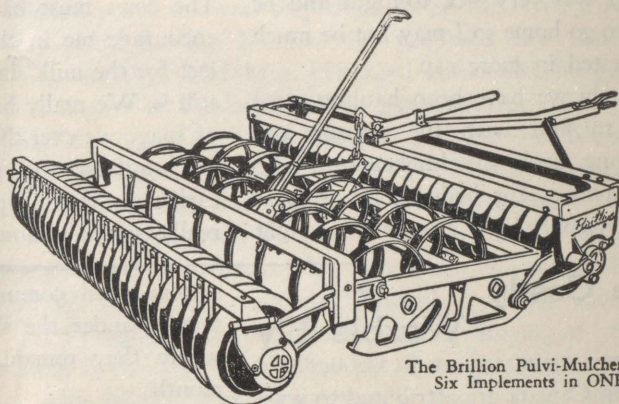
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right. The next week we got \$27.50 with four A's averaging 166½ lbs. The gain in price and in weight gave us about \$10 more for the four above the feed cost. One was a B1 at 171 lbs. and probably brought an extra dollar for the week. The other was a heavy but with the increase in price probably about paid for her feed during the week. Incidentally, the extra pound on the B1 cost us \$1.40 provided it would have been an A without it. We always wonder if the packer takes that much cut on his returns for that pound. Judging by the kind of bacon we find in the local stores, he sells the B3 bacon just as high as he does the grade A and the farmer is the only one who gets cut.

Omer was with us a month. When he came his overalls were in shreds but he was still wearing them when he left. It got so it was quite a problem to get them on, it was so easy to get a foot in the wrong hole. I've seen patches on the patches but that was the first time I ever saw holes in the holes.

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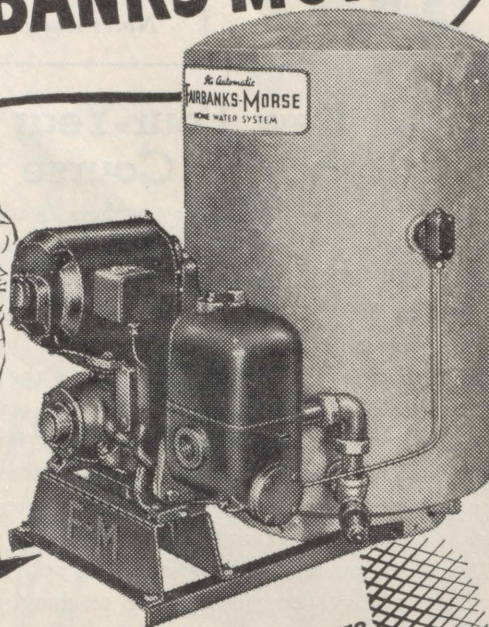
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THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

A New Four-Year Teaching Course

A new four-year course for teachers, leading to the degree Bachelor of Education, has been approved by the Senate of McGill University and will be offered for the first time in the 1953-54 session.

This is the culmination of much thought and planning by the authorities of the University and of the School for Teachers at Macdonald College. Until now, teacher-training has been in one-year courses, admittedly far too short a time for proper instruction and practice for so important a profession. Although a two-year course was instituted at Macdonald recently, half the time in this course is taken with purely academic subjects, and the amount of time actually spent in learning teaching methods is still the equivalent of only one session. The same is true of the course leading to the High School Diploma; candidates must have a Bachelor's degree to take the course, but they still have only one session in which to acquire teaching skills.

The new four-year course will include academic and professional subjects, and practice teaching, in each year. The first two years of the course will be taken at Macdonald College and the last two at McGill University. Entrance requirements are those of the Faculty of Arts and Science, and students in the new course will be registered in that Faculty and not in the School for Teachers.

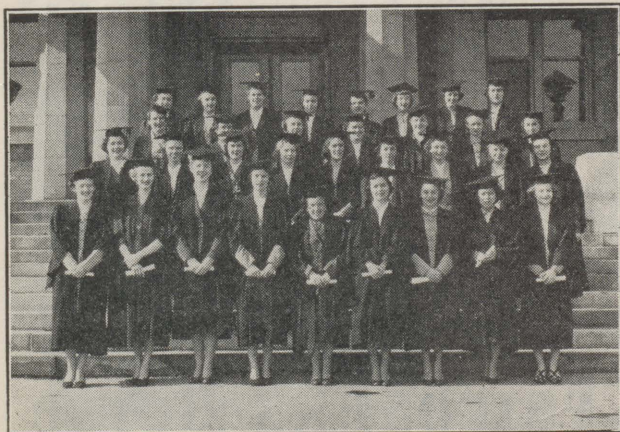
Complete details of the curriculum will be found in the Macdonald College Announcement, a copy of which can be obtained by writing The Registrar, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Goodbye, Bob

Few people who know Macdonald College well can picture it without "old Bob", but the fact is that Bob Ferguson has finally been retired, after almost fifty years of association with the College. Actually, it has been longer than that, for he was working on the Reford farm before it was bought to become part of the College property.

Students who were in the classes of 1908 or thereabouts remember him working in the Horticulture fields. Those who were here in the '40's knew him as "Dr. Ferguson", the rink caretaker and ice-maker without equal. This year's classes will remember him directing traffic by the "Arctic Circle" at noon hour, and Farm Day visitors will picture him keeping order at the parking lot.

Bob has done many things during his term at the College, always with gusto and enthusiasm. The lack of one hand (he lost it in a silage chopper many years ago) never slowed him down; even with one arm he could cut more brush in a day at the Arboretum than any three men. As Dean Brittain remarked at the going away party the staff staged for him on April 27th, "Bob's departure marks the end of an era."



They're On Their Own Now — The Graduates of 1953

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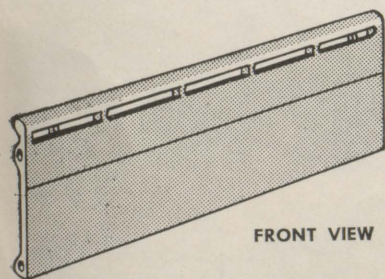
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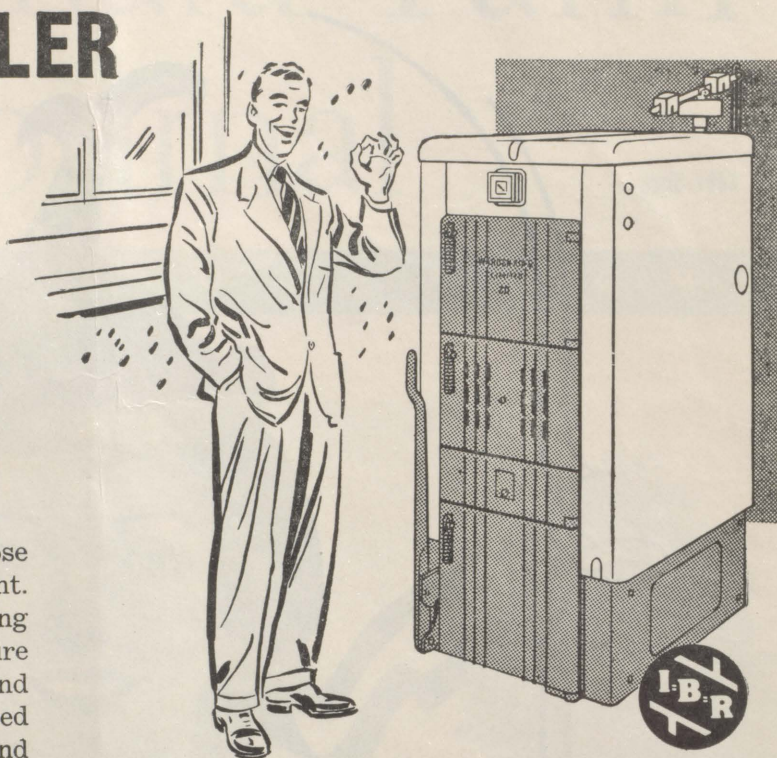
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